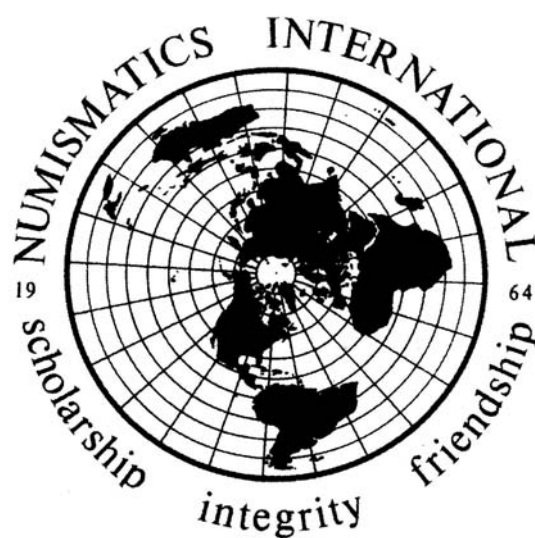


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St. George & the Dragon

by Joel Anderson

Saint George, of the Dragon fame, is generally associated with Great Britain and the British Sovereign. Saint George is not only the patron Saint of England, but that of Aragon, Portugal, Solvenes, and of barren women. He has appeared on the coins of Russia, Ethiopia, Genoa and other countries.

George was born in Lyddain, Palestine, in the 3rd Century A.D. His father was the Christain Governor of Diopolis. George grew up to be a trusted officer in Diocletian's Army. He moved to England in the late 3rd Century with his family. When Diocletian declared a general persecution of Christains in 303 A.D. George laid down his arms, freed his slaves, sold his possessions, and went to Rome to plead with Diocletian to rescind the persecution. While journeying, George met his dragon (which is believed was really a crocodile) near Beruit. The part in the story where he rescues a "fair damsel" is believed to have been added later so the story might parallel that of Persues and Andromeda. George was martyred in Rome April 23, 304 A.D.

Saint George is mentioned in inscription on a Byzantine Nomismata of John II (1118-43). He may have appeared on other coins also during this period, as Saints were frequently portrayed on coins. He also was portrayed on some of the Crusader coins, as his coat of arms was used on the First Crusade (1095).

Saint George appeared on the Florin of Philip VI (1328-50) of France. The coinage was short-lived due to the beginning of the Hundred Years War with England (1338).

Henry VIII of England set up a new coinage system for England, so that it might be standard with other countries. The angel (6 shillings 8 pence) was increased to 7 shillings 6 pence. A new coin was needed to maintain the value of the old angel. The coin (gold) pictured St. George slaying the dragon on the reverse, hence the name "George Noble". It was later replaced by the Crown valued at 5 shillings. The angels of the Tudor period often showed an angel slaying a dragon with a lance.

George III of England ordered another coinage change, valuing the sovereign at 20 shillings in 1816. The sovereign, showed St. George mounted on horse rearing over a winged dragon. George was holding a short sword. The coin which was designed by S. Pistrucci, a famous medalist of the time, was issued in 1817. The design was later used on the 1/2, 2, 5 Sovereign and the crown with minor variations and is still used on the 1 Sovereign. The 1935 Silver Jubilee Crown of George V of England shows a modernized St. George. The dragon was made more snake-like, with big jaws. George has his weapon raised and faces left. All other modern issues (including those of other countries) show George facing right and his weapon lowered.

The "English" version of St. George appeared on the Bank of Upper Canada 1/2 and 1 Penny Tokens of 1850-57. These tokens can be easily found today in almost perfect condition as a number of them were found in a vault after the bank had folded. This is perhaps the most inexpensive coin of the St. George series.

St. George first appeared in Russian coinage on the 1724 Kopeck of Peter the Great. George is on a rearing horse, but no dragon is present. George didn't regularly appear on Russian copper coinage until 1757. He remained until the death of Catherine II in 1796 when he was replaced by the monogram of Paul I. The St. George coins of Russia are found in either very poor condition, as the coins were often struck over earlier issues, or excellent condition as many official restrikes were made (novodels). He appears on a rearing horse over a winged dragon. George is running a lance down the dragon's throat. The dragon is stubbier than the one on the British sovereign.

George appeared with a halo in the 1931 1/2 and 1 Wark coins of Ethiopia. George is again running a lance down the dragon's throat. This dragon has a long tail, short neck and wings.

St. George appeared on the Genoa (Italy) 4 soldi issues of 1736-56 and 1814 and on the 5 soldi issues of 1792-93. In these issues, St. George has a lance pointed at the dragon's head. The dragon is not winged.

St. George and his horse are in full armor on the 1792-94 issues of Colloredo-Mansfeld (Austrian State). The horse is prancing as if it were in a parade. Only two denominations were struck -- the Thaler and the Ducat. Restrikes of both are available.

So ends the list of coins I know about that show St. George. If anyone knows of more issues or more information I would be pleased to hear from them.

COUNTRY (Ruler)	DENOMINATION	DATES	REF. NUMBER	METAL	NOTES
Austria- Hungary States	Convention Thaler	1794	C-1	Silver	Restrike
Colloredo- Mansfeld	Ducat	1792	C-2	Gold	
	Ducat	1792	C-2a	Gold	Restrike, die-break.
Byzantine Empire John II	Nomismata	1118-43		Copper	
Canada Bank of Upper Canada	1/2 Penny 1 Penny	1850-57 1850-57	Br. 719 Br. 720	Copper Copper	
Crusader Coins					No details available
Ethiopia Haile Selassie	1/2 Wark 1 Wark	1931 1931	Y-28 Y-29	Gold Gold	
France Philip VI	Florin	1328-1340?			

COUNTRY (Ruler)	DENOMINATION	DATES	REF. NUMBER	METAL	NOTES
Great Britain					
Henry VIII	George Noble	1523-?		Gold	
George III	1 Sovereign	1817-20	C-51	Gold	
	2 Sovereigns	1820		Gold	Proof only.
	5 Sovereigns	1820		Gold	Proof only.
George IV	1 Sovereign	1821-25	C-69	Gold	
	2 Sovereigns	1823		Gold	Proof only.
Victoria	1 Sovereign	1871-85	Y-15	Gold	
	1 Crown	1887-92	Y-26	Silver	Jubilee Issue.
	1/2 Sovereign	1887-93	Y-28	Gold	Jubilee Issue.
	1 Sovereign	1887-92	Y-29	Gold	Jubilee Issue.
	2 Sovereigns	1887	Y-30	Gold	Jubilee Issue.
	5 Sovereigns	1887	Y-31	Gold	Jubilee Issue.
	1 Crown	1893-1901	Y-40	Silver	
	1/2 Sovereign	1893-1901	Y-42	Gold	
	1 Sovereign	1893-1901	Y-43	Gold	
	2 Sovereigns	1893	Y-44	Gold	
	5 Sovereigns	1893	Y-45	Gold	
Edward VII	1 Crown	1902	Y-54	Silver	
	1/2 Sovereign	1902-1910	Y-56	Gold	
	1 Sovereign	1902-1910	Y-57	Gold	
	2 Sovereigns	1902	Y-58	Gold	
	5 Sovereigns	1902	Y-59	Gold	
George V	1 Crown	1935	Y-76	Silver	Modern Style.
	1/2 Sovereign	1911-15	Y-77	Gold	
	1 Sovereign	1911-25	Y-78	Gold	Restrikes exist.
	2 Sovereigns	1911	Y-79	Gold	Proof only.
	5 Sovereigns	1911	Y-80	Gold	Proof only.
George VI	1 Crown	1951	Y-114	Silver	Festival Issue.
	1/2 Sovereign	1937	Y-100	Gold	Proof only.
	1 Sovereign	1937	Y-101	Gold	Proof only.
	2 Sovereigns	1937	Y-102	Gold	Proof only.
	5 Sovereigns	1937	Y-103	Gold	Proof only.
Elizabeth II	1 Sovereign	1957-	Y-137	Gold	For overseas use only.
	(1/2, 2 and 5 Sovereigns were struck only to continue the series and have not been released to the public. It is assumed that they have the same design as earlier issues.)				
Italy (Genoa) Republic	4 Soldi	1736-56	C-8	Billon	
	5 Soldi	1792	C-9	Billon	
	5 Soldi	1792-93	C-9a	Billon	Legend added.
	4 Soldi	1814	C-37	Billon	
Russia					
Elizabeth I	Polushka	1757-59	C-4	Copper	(Many Official
	Denga	1757-60	C-5	Copper	Restrikes ex-
	Kopeck	1757-61	C-6	Copper	ist of Russian
	2 Kopecks	1757-62	C-7	Copper	coins (Novodel).

COUNTRY (Ruler)	DENOMINATION	DATES	REF. NUMBER	METAL	NOTES
Elizabeth I	2 Kopecks	1757-60	C-8	Copper	
Peter I	Kopeck	1724		Copper	Others?
Peter III	Denga	1762	C-40	Copper	(Many Russian coins of the 18th Century are struck over earlier issues.)
	Kopeck	1762	C-41	Copper	
	2 Kopecks	1762	C-42	Copper	
	4 Kopecks	1762	C-43	Copper	
Catherine II	Polushka	1765-96	C-55	Copper	
	Denga	1765-96	C-56	Copper	
	Kopeck	1763-96	C-57	Copper	
	2 Kopecks	1763-96	C-58	Copper	

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A RUPEE OF POONA IN THE NAME OF 'ALI GAU HAR

by Patrick D. Hogan



مانوس
میمنت
جلوس

Mānūs
māimanat
Jalūs



شاه علي گوار

"In 'the Auspicious (year)..."

Shāh 'Alī Gauhar

We illustrate here a rupee of Poona struck circa 1759. In that year Prince 'Alī Gauhar ascended the throne of the Mughal Empire assuming the title Shah Alam II. This coin is similar to the rupee of Nagpur listed and illustrated in W. D. Craig's "Coins of the World" (C20) issued in the name of 'Alī Gauhar. The Poona symbol replaces the Nagpur symbol on this coin. Poona was the seat of the Peshwa, the chief minister of the Maratha confederation, until 1818 when the British defeated the Marathas and made Poona a dependency of the Bombay Presidency. This coin is not listed in the Indian Museum Catalog, Calcutta. M. Longworth Dames listed it in his article, "Some Coins of the Mughal Emperors", Numismatic Chronicle, Ser. 4, Vol. 2, 1902, p. 305, pl. 14, no. 68. At this period in Indian history the Marathas were the paramount power in Central India. They swept through Delhi and into the Punjab. The Mughal emperor, 'Alam-gir II, was murdered at the end of November, 1759. However, the Durrani emperor, Ahmad Shah, crossed the Indus at the end of the year and drove the Marathas from Delhi. Then, with his allies joining him in 1760, Ahmad Shah crushed the Maratha confederates at Panipat, 7th January 1761. There appears to be no regular issues of 'Alī Gauhar, and apparently the Marathas used the prince's name for political reasons of some sort. (Note: Illustration 3/4 size)

COINAGE OF KUTCH, PART VI

by Richard K. Bright

The start of the 16th century found Kutch in the midst of a civil war between Raval, the brother of Hamirji, the former Kutch ruler whom he had murdered, and Hamirji's son, Khengarji. The latter enlisted the aid of Mahmud III, Sultan of Gujarat, and defeated his uncle in a series of conflicts between 1510 and 1540, finally driving Raval across the Rann of Kutch to the Kathiawar Peninsula where he founded Navanagar, or New City, and became the first in a long line of Jams of that place. Mahmud gave Khengarji the title of Rao and the fief of Morvi on the adjacent Kathiawar coast and in return, Khengarji promised to serve him with 5000 Kutchi horse.

Khengarji appears to have issued no coins during his reign of 46 years and the coins of his Gujarati suzerain were probably the circulating medium. He was followed to the throne by his son Bharmalji, and the list of the Kutch Raos up to the time of Desalji II is as follows:

	Bharmalji I	1586-1632
his son	Bhojrajji	1632-1645
his son	Khengarji II	1645-1654
his nephew	Tamachi, son of Megji	1655-1666
his son	Rayadhanji I	1666-1698
his son	Pragmalji I	1698-1715
his son	Gohodaji I	1715-1719
his son	Desalji I	1719-1752
his son	Lakhpattji	1752-1761
his son	Gohodaji II	1761-1779
his son	Rayadhanji II	1779-1814
his son	Bharmalji II	1814-1819

Bharmalji, after two defeats at the hands of the Mughuls, accepted them as overlords in 1591. By 1617 Jahangir, the then Mughul Emperor was having considerable difficulty with the Portuguese at sea and it was in that year that Bharmalji made a trip to Ahmadabad, the old Gujarat capital, to pay his respects to Jahangir. It was probably because Bharmalji was the only Indian prince with a navy at his command who could handle the Portuguese that Jahangir treated him with such unusual respect. He was given the almost unprecedented right by the Mughul to mint coins in his own name. Indeed it is possible that the scarce coins bearing Bharmalji's name but in the style of Jahangir's rupees were struck before the Rao's trip and presented to Jahangir along with one of his own with a speech comparing the relationship of the two coins to that of a rajah giving his daughter, or "kunwari", to the sultan in marriage. This may have been the origin of the word kori, the name of the Kutch silver coins. Jahangir was pleased with this speech, which has also been attributed to Satrasal, the Jam of Navanagar in 1569, and ordered that in the future, Kutch coins should be called kunwari and that Kutch should be free of paying tribute in return for giving free passage in its ships to pilgrims traveling to Mecca.

It was probably after these events that Bharmalji commenced the issue of koris in the style of a coin of Muzaffar III

of Gujarat dated AH 978 and was continued unchanged except for the Rao's name in Nagari until the end of the reign of Desalji I. This coin of Muzaffar's was also used as a model for the coins of Navanagar and Porbandur up to the end of the last century but with increasing debasement of the Persian inscriptions. It is likely that Bharmalji and all of the future Rao's issued copper coins and fractional koris but actual reports of these coins existence are often not to be found.

Bharmalji was followed to the throne by his descendants in a mostly uneventful succession. Pragmalji I was the first to assume the title of Maharao, or Great Rao, in 1715. The Mughul viceroy of Gujarat invaded Kutch in 1718 but found Rao Desalji prepared to resist and withdrew without fighting.

Desalji was deposed by his son, Lakhpatji, in 1741 but the latter was not officially proclaimed Rao until Desalji's death in 1752. Lakhpatji was given the additional title of Maharao Sri Mirza by the Mughul, Ahmad Shah (or possibly Ahmad Shah Durrani, the Afghan scourge). This Rao broke from the coinage traditions of the past and struck a new style kori dated AH 1165 and in the name of Ahmad Shah. By this year of 1751-52 AD, the Mughul Empire was greatly weakened by the repeated invasions of Ahmad Shah Durrani and it seems unlikely that Lakhpatji would feel inclined to break with long established tradition to honor the Mughul with a coin struck in his name. Ahmad Shah Durrani, on the other hand, was a strong and energetic prince and was beginning his third Indian invasion in AH 1165 and it is at least as likely that Lakhpatji's coin represented insurance against his good will.

The next two Raos lived in troublous times and reverted to the old Gujarati models for their coins. Gohodaji II withstood four invasions from Sind, a country on his western border, with varying success. His coins are reckoned scarce by Codrington but to date, I know of no sure way to differentiate between his coins and those of Gohodaji I. The same is true of the coins of the next Rao, Rayadhanji II. One theory has it that the Raos' names are written in smaller Nagari characters on the coins of Gohodaji I and Rayadhanji I than on the coins of the later princes and in addition it would be expected that the Persian legends on the later coins would be more debased. Rayadhanji II resorted to vice and debauchery in his early years and in time became mad. His brother, Prithiraji, twice assumed the throne but was deposed both times apparently without issue of coins. Affairs of state descended to a very low ebb and finally the British were asked to come in and restore law and order. They did not arrive, however, until 1815 when the next Rao, Bharmalji II, was defeated and submitted to their troops from which time the affairs of state were mostly managed by the British Agent. The Rao made trouble again in 1819 and was deposed with his son, Desalji II, ascending to the throne. Bharmalji's coins, for some unaccountable reason, reverted to the type of Lakhpatji's in the name of Ahmad Shah and it is these that are illustrated in Craig as C-36 and incorrectly dated as AH 1145 whereas the actual, though fictitious date is AH 1165.

Some remarks were made previously about the derivation of the denomination name kori which is peculiar to Kutch and the Kathiawar states. Though modeled after the Gujarat coin of Muzaffar III, they are lighter in weight at about 4.4gms. with the $\frac{1}{2}$ kori being 2.2gms. The kori weight was probably adopted to conform to the Kshatrapa, Gupta, and Gadhia drams which formerly circulated in this area. The principal copper denominations which were possibly struck as early as Bharmalji I, were the trambiyo, the dokdo, and the dhinglo of about 4.0, 8.0, and 12.0gms. respectively. Six trambiyo equaled $1\frac{1}{2}$ dokdo which equaled one dhinglo and 16 dhingla equaled one kori. Trambiyo derives from the Sanskrit word 'tamrika' meaning "of copper", dokdo from the Sanskrit 'dvi-krita' or "twice done" and dhinglo from a Kutchi term meaning "fat one". Until recently I'd not heard of any copper coin smaller than a trambiyo but new NI member, Mr. V. K. Thacker of Bhuj, has been kind enough to send me an $\frac{1}{2}$ trambiyo, though it weighs only 1.1gms., of Gohodaji II with the report that he's heard of, but not seen, this denomination for Khengarji II and Desalji I.

The copper coins of the early Raos were modeled after a coin of the same metal struck by Mahmud III of Gujarat.

الو ائق لَمَنَّا بِاللّٰه
الفَتْحِ
الدُّنْيَا دِينَ ابُو
نَا صِر

Al-wasiq billah al-minnan
Nasir-ud-duniya waud-din
Abul-fateh.

"Trusting in bountiful God,
defender of the world and
the Religion, Father of
victory."

السلطان
شاه بن شاه
د
محمود لطيف

As-Sultan
Mahmud Shah bin
Latif Shah

"The Sultan Mahmud Shah,
son of Latif Shah."



Mahmud

The following describes the Gujarat coin of Muzaffar III after which the later Kutch silver coins were modeled:

المرحوم
بتايد
الموید
شمس
الدنيا والدين ابو
لنصر

السلطان
شا
مظفر
978

Ar-remam betaid al-muwid
shams ad-duniya waud-din
abu Al-nasr

"Son of the world and de-
fender of the Religion by
the help and strength of
the merciful."

As-Sultan
Muzaffar Shah 978

"The Sultan Muzaffar
Shah, 978."



Muzaffar

BHARMALJI I
1586-1632 AD

SILVER

B-4 Kori. Struck about 1617. 4.7gms., 15mm. Rare coin
with Persian legend:

شاه
بن اکبر باد
شاه
نورالدین جا
شاه

Shah Nuru-d-din Jahangir
bin Akbar Badshah.

Rev. Trident and portions of a Persian legend prob-
ably meant to be:

سکه زود در شهر اکبر خسرو گیتی شاه

and the Rao's name in Nagari:

रा श्री भा रा ज

Ra-o Sri Bha-ra-ji

The Persian couplet on the obverse and reverse reads
"The King, the refuge of the world Shah Nuru-d-din
Jahangir, son of the Emperor Akbar, struck coin in
the city of Agra."



B-4

- B-5 Kori. Possibly struck only from 1618-1632. Ca. 4.5gms., 15mm. A close imitation of the coin of Muzaffar III with the addition of the Rao's name on the reverse in Nagari as on B-4.

BHORAJJI
1632-1645 AD

- B-10 Kori. 4.55gms., 16mm. Type as B-5; katar on obverse, trident and Rao's name in Nagari on the reverse as:

रा० श्री भोजजी

Ra-o Sri Bho-j-ji

KHENGARJI II
1645-1654 AD

COPPER

- B-A11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Trambiyo. This coin is said to have been struck but if it exists, it is very rare. Ca. 1.1gms., ca. 8-9mm. Type probably as B-15.
- B-12 Dokdo. 9.2gms., 16mm. Persian legends similar to coin of Mahmud III. Katar on the obverse and Rao's name on reverse in Nagari as on B-15.



B-12

SILVER

- B-A14 $\frac{1}{4}$ Kori. This coin is reported to exist. Ca. 1.1gms., ca. 8-10mm. Type as B-15.
- B-15 Kori. 4.55gms., 15mm. Type as B-10 but the Rao's name on the reverse in Nagari given as:

रा० श्री शंकरजी

Ra-o Sri Shen-ga-r-ji

TAMACHIJI
1655-1666 AD

COPPER

- B-17 Dokdo. 8.6gms., 18mm. Type similar to B-12 but Rao's name as on B-20.



B-17

SILVER

- B-20 Kori. 4.4gms., 14mm. Type similar to B-10 but the Rao's name given as:

रा० श्री त मा ची जी
Ra-o Sri T(a)-ma-chi-ji

RAYADHANJI I
1666-1698 AD

COPPER

- B-23 Dhinglo. 11.4gms., 22mm. Type similar to B-12 but Rao's name as on B-25.

SILVER

- B-25 Kori. 4.55gms., 15mm. Type similar to B-10 but the Rao's name given in Nagari characters ca. 2.5mm. high as:

रा० श्री रा य ध पा जी
Ra-o Sri Ra-y(a)-dh(a)-n-ji

PRAGMALJI I
1698-1715 AD

COPPER

- B-28 Dhinglo. 11.8gms., 22mm. Type similar to B-12 but Rao's name as on B-30.



B-28

SILVER

- B-30 Kori. Ca. 4.5gms., ca. 15mm. Type similar to B-10 but the Rao's name given as:

रा० श्री प्रा ग जि

Ra-o Sri Pra-g-ji

GOHODAJI I
1715-1719 AD

- B-35 Kori. Ca. 4.5gms., ca. 15mm. Type probably similar to B-50 but Persian legends less corrupt and Nagari characters smaller.

DESALJI I
1719-1752 AD

COPPER

- B-A36 $\frac{1}{2}$ Trambiyo. This coin is said to have been struck but if it exists, it is very rare. Ca. 1.1gms., ca. 8-9mm. Type probably as B-40.
B-36 Trambiyo. 4.5gms., 14mm. Type similar to B-12 but Rao's name as on B-40.
B-37 Dokdo. 8.5gms., 17mm. Like B-36.
B-37a Dokdo. 8.7gms., 16mm. Like B-36 but Rao's name written as:

रा० श्री दे० रा ल नि

Ra-o Sri De-s(a)-l-ji

This coin may possibly be an early issue of Desalji II as the Nagari characters used are of the later style of that prince; however, the copper coinage of Desalji II is known to contain coins of a different type (B-60-66) dated with his accession year of AH 1234. B-37a may have been struck concurrently with these. But I rather believe that it was struck toward the end of the long reign of Desalji I.



B-36



B-37



B-37a



- B-38 Dhinglo. 12.2-12.8gms., ca. 18mm. Like B-36.

SILVER

- B-A38 $\frac{1}{4}$ Kori. 1.1gm., ca. 10-11mm. Like B-40.
B-39 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kori. 2.2gms., 13mm. Like B-40.

- B-40 Kori. 4.4gms., 15mm. Type similar to B-10 but the Persian legends have become more debased. The nine in the meaningless date may be drawn correctly, upside down, or backwards. The rao's name given as:

रा० श्री दे० श० ल० जी
Ra-o Sri De-sh(a)-l-ji



B-40
LAKHPATJI
1752-1761 AD

- B-44 ½ Kori. 2.2gms., ca. 13mm. Like B-45.
B-45 Kori. 4.4gms., 17mm. Katar and undeciphered Persian legend. Rev. Trident and Persian script:

شاه
سلطان
احمد

Shah
Sultan
Ahmad

Rao's name given below in Nagari as:

म हा रा० ल ख प (त जी)
M(a)-ha-ra-o L(a)-kh-p(a)-(t-ji)

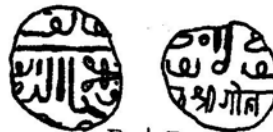
GOHODAJI II
1761-1779 AD

COPPER

- B-A46 ½ Trambiyo. 1.1gms., 9mm. Like B-50.
B-46 Trambiyo. 4.5gms., 13mm. Like B-47.
B-47 Dokdo. 8.5gms., 15mm. Type similar to B-12 but Rao's name as on B-50.



B-A46



B-47

SILVER

- B-A49 ¼ Kori. 1.1gms., ca. 9-10mm. Like B-50.
B-49 ½ Kori. 2.2gms., 12mm. Like B-50.
B-50 Kori. 4.4gms., 14mm. Type similar to B-10 but the Rao's name given in Nagari characters 3.5mm. high as:

रा० श्री गो० हो० उ० जी
Ra-o Sri Go-ho-d-ji



B-50

RAYADHANJI II
1779-1814 AD

COPPER

- B-51 Trambiyo. 4.1gms., 12-13mm. Like B-53.
B-52 Dokdo. 7.1-8.3gms., 14-16mm. Like B-53.
B-53 Dhinglo. Ca. 12.0gms., ca. 17-18mm. Like B-23 but the Persian legends are more corrupt and the Nagari characters larger.



B-51

B-52

SILVER

- B-55 Kori. 4.5gms., 13-14mm. Like B-25 but the Persian legends are more debased and the Nagari characters larger.



B-55

BHARMALJI II
1714-1719 AD

- B-58 ½ Kori. 2.1gms., 11mm. Like B-59.
B-59 Kori. 4.4gms., 13-14mm. Like B-45 legends more debased and Rao's name given as:

रा० श्री भार्मलजी

Ra-o Sri Bha-r-m(a)-l-ji



B-59

CONCLUDED

ADDENDA

- Part I : B-67: B-65 in last line should read B-68a.
B-68a: Add observed dates 1271AH (1855) and 1274AH (1857).
B-72: Add observed date ?AH/1892SE (1834).
B-77: Add observed date 1916SE (1859).
- Part II: B-81: Add observed date 1866AD.
B-81a: Add observed date 1867AD.
After B-82 listing, add:
B-82a Trambiyo. Like B-84a.
C-71 Dates observed: 1869AD/1926SE
C1-16 1873AD/1930SE
B-83: Add observed date 1866AD.
B-83a: Add observed date 186PAD.
B-84a: Add observed dates 1869AD/1926SE and 1869AD/1927SE(Sic).
B-85: Add observed dates 1780AD/1925SE(Sic), 1780AD/1926SE(Sic), 1780AD/1928SE(Sic), 1871AD/1928SE, 1872AD/1928SE, and 1872AD/1929SE.
B-85a: Add observed dates 1874AD/1932SE(Sic), 1875AD/1931SE, and 1875AD/1932SE.
B-88: Add observed dates 1862AD/1920SE(Sic), 1863AD/1920SE, and 1863AD/1921SE(Sic).
After B-92 listing, add:
B-93 50 Kori. Like B-94.
C-86 Dates observed: 1866AD/1923SE
B-93: Change number to B-93a.
- Part III: Before B-97 listing, add:
B-96a 1 Dokdo. Like B-97a.
Y--- Dates observed: 1878AD/1934SE
B-97a: Add observed date 1876AD/1933SE.
- Part IV: After B-108a listing, add:
B-108b 1½ Dokdo. Like B-106b.
Y-E1 Dates observed: 1899AD/1955SE
C1--- 1899AD/1956SE
B-111b: Add observed dates 1899AD/1956SE and 1900AD/1957SE.
B-112: Add observed dates 1881AD/1938SE, 1882AD/1938SE, 1882AD/1939SE, 1884AD/1941SE
B-112a: Add observed dates 1894AD/1950SE, 1896AD/1952SE, and 1897AD/1953SE.
B-112b: Add observed date 1901AD/1957SE.

The Influence of Warfare on Numismatics

by Richard D. Montrey, D.V.M.



OWN THROUGH THE AGES WARFARE HAS HAD A PROFOUND AND lasting effect on coinage and ultimately on the numismatic hobby. Wars have exhibited their effects on numismatics not only through design changes, but through alterations in metal content and availability of coins to numismatists. The purpose of this article is to illustrate the effects that wars have had on numismatics and to suggest to the reader several collecting areas that would be highly interesting as well as challenging.

Early in our ancient past Roman legions poured into other lands conquering the inhabitants and expanding the boundaries of the Roman Empire westward into present day England and Spain as well as eastward into today's near and middle east. Countless numbers of soldiers were required to carry out such tremendous undertakings and these soldiers understandably demanded payment for their services. Prior to the advent of paper currency and of modern banking conveniences for ease in payroll transactions, soldiers of warring nations were paid with coins. Thus, the treasuries of conquered lands were confiscated so that the Roman generals could strike coins to pay their troops during these ambitious campaigns. The size of the Roman army necessarily was enormous by ancient standards in order to keep such vast territories in the clutches of the Roman Empire while new territories were being conquered. It is easy to understand then that the output of coins produced to pay these huge Roman armies was tremendous indeed. The conversion of innumerable foreign treasuries into Roman coinage provided vast quantities of ancient coins of which countless specimens still exist and consequently many are quite reasonably priced and easily available to present day numismatists.

Other factors such as the long span of time in which Roman coins were struck and the extensive practice of hoarding and burying coins are also responsible for today's availability of many Roman coins. Still, the constant wars and conquering by Roman armies played an undeniable role in numismatics by furthering Rome's total coin production. It is interesting to note that the contemporary expansion of the boundaries of the Roman empire brought about by the nearly incessant indulgence in warfare has not endured nearly so well as the numismatic achievements brought about by those same belligerent indulgences.

Switching to a more recent situation, it is evident that the aggressive nature of Germany's involvement in both world wars of the 20th century has resulted in the striking of numerous occupational issues. During World War I occupational coins were struck in denominations of 1, 2 and 3 Kopeks for the eastern front which consisted of the Baltic states, Poland and a part of Russia. A separate issue of zinc coins of 1, 5, 10 and 20 fenigow was struck for Poland while zinc 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes were struck for Belgium. World War II saw an even more prolific outpouring of occupational issues for countries succumbing to the military might and blitzkrieg tactics of

Nazi Germany. Coins were struck for the following countries either in a status of occupation by German forces or as German protectorates:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Croatia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia and Slovakia.

The coins were generally of low denomination and were nearly all struck in zinc. In addition, an issue of zinc 5 and 10 pfennig coins with a central hole was struck in 1940 and 1941 to serve as occupation money in areas such as the Ukraine and Serbia.¹ Following the defeat of Hitler's armies the Allied Forces struck occupational coins for Germany. These coins dated between 1945 and 1948 were struck in denominations of 1, 5 and 10 pfennigs and the metal used was zinc.

The occupational coins of World Wars I and II are an ideal collecting area for a beginning collector as they are generally in plentiful supply and all are reasonably priced. They are also a part of our recent history and could serve as a nucleus from which to expand the collecting of certain countries into earlier times.

Wars have also been responsible for the striking of coins by armies in defensive rather than offensive roles. Such examples are the siege pieces which were struck in Europe primarily during the 16th to 18th centuries in connection with numerous altercations involving reasons of personal ambition or religious devotion. Heavily fortified cities served as defensive positions for protection from invading armies which would lay siege by surrounding the cities while attempting to starve out the defenders. The coins struck within the besieged cities as an emergency exchange medium or to pay the soldiers defending them were referred to as siege coins. The existence of these coins is due to a special need produced by a particular strategy of warfare in vogue at the time.

The dire necessity of having money enough to pay the defending soldiers was often reflected by the items used to provide metal for striking siege coins. Jewelry, silverware and religious articles were often collected and melted to provide metal, and on occasion as in the sieges of Landau, in 1702 and 1713, silver plate was made into money by cutting it into pieces and impressing it with stamps containing appropriate information such as coat of arms, date and value.² Siege coins being of an emergency nature were often hastily struck and are sometimes quite crude and bizarre in shape with forms running the gamut from grossly misshapen through square, rectangular, octagonal and round.

Siege coins represent an infinitely interesting and fertile field for numismatic study and serve as lasting reminders of the effects that wars have had on numismatics. When holding a siege piece in one's hand, it is amusing how easily the mind can slip back through the centuries and bring visions of drab rock-walled cities besieged by hostile forces that offered little mercy to the inhabitants should the walls be breached or should starvation force capitulation. One can almost experience the fears, hopes and frustrations experienced by the people within those walls awaiting the outcome of the siege while disease, epidemics, starvation and other sufferings demoralized them even more. The despair or hopes of inhabitants of besieged cities were often portrayed in the inscriptions on the siege coins such as "Save us, Oh Lord, because we are perishing".³ Some cities succumbed to sieges rapidly, however, others endured much longer as

was the case in 1551 when Magdeburg outlasted the besieging armies of Moritz of Saxony and Duke George of Mecklenburg after more than a year under siege.³

Siege coins are in general somewhat expensive although some cost less than \$20.00 each. However, for the collector who can afford them and who will delve deep enough to learn about them in detail they offer a splendid opportunity to learn about and relive small segments of history.

Let us move on then to a characteristic of human nature which has affected numismatics immensely. This characteristic is that which compels men to accumulate wealth and to hide or bury it for safekeeping (be it in the ground or in safety deposit boxes). This trait, referred to earlier in this article, is called hoarding and although it is practiced constantly by some people, wars have often increased its intensity due to the threat of advancing armies upon lifelong savings and accumulations. So due to both human nature and to the imperiling forces of war the practice of hoarding has provided us with a vast storehouse of numismatic treasures which are relinquished only a portion at a time as chance discoveries reveal these long lost fortunes. It is always interesting to ponder the fate of the original owners and the reasons why the fortunes were never reclaimed after the impending threat has passed.

For numismatists, uncovered hoards have been a tremendous asset providing us with information as well as coins. Hoards often give important information concerning the circulation and acceptability of coins in contemporary times and by comparing the earliest and latest dates of coins in a hoard one has some idea of the length of time that certain types of coins circulated while the distance of circulation from the country or mint of origin is a good indication of acceptability of the coins by the people in those times.

Similarly, naval wars (as well as nature's furious sea storms) have provided hoards of coins from wrecked ships. These coins serve identical functions numismatically as land hoards but in addition provide historical information by serving as dated evidence of the time these wrecks occurred.

Another result warfare has had on numismatics is seen in the change of metal content in coins brought about by debasing. Wars have always been expensive indulgences and the need to provide more money from limited supplies of precious metals has been the cause of the deceitful art known as debasement. Although debasement had the effect of easing monetary crises temporarily it was (and still is) generally followed by an inflationary period which eventually led to even more severe economic problems.

During the first part of the thirty years war debased coins were struck in large numbers and were referred to as "Kipper" coins and this period is referred to in the German literature as the "Kipperzeit" or Kipper time (Kippen in German means to tip or tilt which is exactly what the scales did when these debased coins were compared to good earlier coins). The disastrous results of this debasement including inflation and general distrust of the coinage soon became apparent and the debased coins struck during the Kipper period were subsequently devalued.⁴

The middle 1700's saw Friedrich the Great of Prussia ambitiously enlarging his kingdom through numerous wars with neighboring states. As the legend of Prussian military superiority grew the Prussian treasury concurrently became more depleted and in 1750 the thaler was reduced from 19.45 grams of silver to 16.67 grams in order to stretch the Prussian monetary reserves.⁴ By the 19th Century, however, Prussia had become so dominant a force in Germany that the thaler of 16.67 grams became accepted uniformly by all the states.

Debasement of coins due to conditions of war also occurred in the 20th century. Most production of silver coins in Germany had ceased in the early World War I period of 1914-1915 although 1/2 marks and a few larger pieces were struck as late as 1918-1919. Minor coins of 1 pfennig to 10 pfennig denominations, however, were struck in iron, zinc and aluminum from 1915 and 1916.

Due to the inflation following World War I the Weimar Republic struck coins in denominations up to 500 marks in aluminum while the province of Westphalia struck a number of coins of varied base metal content in values up to one billion marks. After the inflation of the early 1920's was under control, silver was again used to strike coins starting in 1924 and was continued in use until just prior to World War II when in 1939 the last 2 and 5 mark Hindenburg coins were struck. During World War II no issues larger than 50 pfennig were struck by the new Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

United States coinage did not remain unaffected by World War II and it is interesting to note here that a unique situation arose in which the war caused a result opposite in effect to debasement. Because of the need for nickel during the war the five cent piece, having been struck in nickel for 76 years, was again struck in silver from 1942 to 1945. Thus, silver was used to replace nickel, a metal of lesser value, as a direct effect of World War II. Also affected by the same war was the one cent piece which was struck on steel planchets in 1943 due to the copper shortage generated by the war.⁵

Wars have also provided the numismatist with an extremely interesting array of coins which were struck using metal obtained from unrelated objects, although in some circumstances this metal was obtained from products generated for military use.

An example of a coin struck from military wares is our own Fugio cent which was believed to be struck from copper bands obtained from powder kegs which had been given to us by France in support of our revolution.⁵ Examples of coins struck from metal obtained by melting of cannon are provided by the Greek copper coins of 1828-1831, the metal of which was derived from captured Turkish cannon,⁶ by the Moldavian and Wallachian coins of the 1770's (also from Turkish cannon)⁷ and by the coins of Safid Pasha who had the cannon of Baghdad melted to strike coins.⁸ Another of our own coins struck from war relics is the United States one cent piece of 1944 which was struck from salvaged shell casings of World War II.⁵

The Mexican revolution of 1910-1917 was a war which provided examples of coins struck from metal obtained from a nonmilitary item. The crude hand struck coins of Amecameca were struck from metal obtained from a tank car previously used to transport molasses.⁹ In addition, silver plate has often served during wars as an emergency source of metal from which to strike coins. Some of the siege pieces already

mentioned were struck from silver plate or were actually cut pieces of silver plate with counterstamps applied. It should be remembered that silver plate also provided metal for the first coins struck at the United States mint in Philadelphia in 1792 when George Washington provided "his own private plate to the value of about one hundred dollars".⁵

The final category to be discussed is that of coins designed to serve as commemoratives of certain wars or battles. Russia's Gangut ruble of 1914 commemorated the battle of Gangut fought 200 years previously in 1714 while a ruble struck in 1912 served to commemorate the freeing of Russia from Napoleon's armies a century earlier in 1812. Also reminiscent of the Napoleonic era and commemorating the downfall of Napoleon at Waterloo is a thaler struck in 1865 by Hannover fifty years after the battle had been fought.

The decisive German victories of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 provided a strong foundation for German patriotism which served to unify Germany under Prussian domination and this brief war was commemorated by a series of thalers struck in the German states of Bavaria, Bremen, Prussia, Saxony and Wurttemberg in 1871.

Other examples of commemoratives related to war are the 1928 Italian 20 Lire coin commemorating the end of World War I ten years previously, the 1868 25 millesimas of Spain commemorating the battle at the bridge of Alcolea and our own half dollars commemorating the Civil War battles of Gettysburg and Antietam. These coins as well as the other war commemoratives discussed above serve as lasting reminders and historical evidence of past wars. They may also serve more subtle purposes such as a stimulus to patriotism in a time of need.

No attempt has been made here to define all of the examples under each category discussed in this article so only a few examples of each are given for illustrative purposes. Each category in itself could serve as a subject for a much longer article than this and could provide an interesting and stimulating area of collecting specialization.

The purpose of this writing is not to glorify war or numismatics, but is to show the many ways in which wars have influenced the shaping of the numismatic heritage of the world as well as to offer a few new pathways for the inquisitive and historically oriented collector. Other influences such as politics, royal family affairs and commemorations of great events have certainly served also as forces in shaping this numismatic heritage but, I think, that wars have had the most varied influence if not the most interesting.

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HUA HSING BANK ESSAYS

by Chris R. Wilken, Jr.

The Hua Hsing Bank in Shanghai struck a series of nickel coins in 1940. They are known only in proof condition. They first made their appearance in Shanghai during 1945 as uncirculated patterns.

The Hua Hsing Bank of Shanghai, a Japanese-sponsored and controlled banking institution, with head offices at Shanghai, opened by the Nipponese Military, prepared these patterns with the idea of replacing the Central Bank of China as the sole bank of issue.

The trial coins, in the denominations of 1, 5, 10 and 20 Fen, were struck by a Chinese Engineering concern in the Yangtzepoo district of Shanghai, but they never entered circulation. The bank itself was liquidated a few years after its inauguration. The scarcest of the set is the 5 fen nickel coin. The most common is the 10 Fen coin. The 10 fen pieces appeared on the market 3 or 4 years ago in some quantity in extremely fine to uncirculated condition.

I have in my own collection a specimen of the 1 fen piece in bronze. Kann's catalog "Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Coins" list the 1 fen piece as:

1 Fen Hua Hsing Bank nickel coin, dated in Chinese 29th year (1940) 17mm in diameter; 1-1/8mm thick; unmilled edge.

Obv: 2 feathered wings within a linear ring. Above a single Chinese character for "Hwa". In the upper outer circle, 4 characters for Chinese Republic. In lower outer ring, 4 characters standing for: 29th year (1940). Right and left small 5-point stars.

Rev: In center a sheaf of rice. Right character for "1", left character for "Fen"

The piece is listed as an Essay.

Kalgin Shih, in his "Moderns Coins of China" says the 1 fen piece is of nickel, exceedingly rare, only two or three pieces in existence.



My one fen piece is of bronze, appearing to be 95% copper and 5% tin. The coin is in extremely fine condition and appears to be machine struck (see photo at left). Mr. Bob Berman of Los Angeles, California had a similar piece and it was shown to a dozen noted authorities at the Numismatic Association

of Southern California in February, 1970. Everyone agreed that it was bronze and definitely a machine struck coin. The coin measures correctly and matches the description in Kann's and Shih's catalogs, except for the metal content.

In an article for Coin World newspaper, April 15, 1970, Mr. Berman came to two conclusions --

"The catalogs may be in error, and the coin should be listed in bronze and not nickel. The coin is such an extreme rarity that perhaps neither Kann nor Shih ever viewed a specimen. As the minor coin of the series, it may have been struck in a minor metal, different from the three higher denominations."

The second conclusion is "that it may well be an exceedingly rare pattern of a very rare coin".

In the auction sale of the Eduard Kann collection by the "Quality Sales" corporation in June, 1971, lot number 1007 is listed as follows:

1940 1 cent Hua Shing Bank nickel coin; unmilled. K-683

It would appear that this denomination is known in nickel.

With three specimens known to me and ten reported to Mr. Berman there are now 13 known specimens of this piece in bronze. In a later letter of January, 1971 Mr. Berman wrote -- "I think....that they are part of several dozen, (even maybe a hundred or two) of stamping specimens."

This is all the known information that I have on this specimen at this time. Which is the rare piece, Nickel or Bronze? If anyone has any additional information on either the nickel or bronze pieces, would you please contact me. I would also be interested in knowing how many of each piece is in existence.

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#### A BANSWARA PAISA?

by Richard K. Bright

Banswara, an Indian Native State in extreme southern Mewar, was founded in 1528 by the younger son of Udaya Sinha, the Maharawal of Dungarpur. In the 1860's copper coins were being struck known as Lachman Shahi paisas but according to Webb in "The Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana", the coin he illustrates, which is round, and the same type as illustrated in Remick as T-1, which is square, was not the original Lachman Shahi paisa. T-1 has a cluster of star bursts on the obverse and a three line Nagari legend on the reverse although frequently only the middle line is reasonably complete. I have a coin which I've not seen reported elsewhere which appears to have the same reverse but on the obverse is a series of dots and daggers. To me, it seems possible that this coin is the original paisa which Webb had heard of but never seen. It's illustrated below (Fig. 2) along with T-1 (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

# Political Aspects of Roman Coin Reverses

by William D. Horr

**G**ENERALLY SPEAKING, ANCIENT Roman coins are grouped in three general categories: Republic, Imperial, and Imperial, or Empire. Throughout the over 700 years of Roman coinage history, coins issued during all three periods stated above were more than a mere medium for monetary exchange. Each coin was in essence a "little bit of history" because each coin portrayed not only deities and rulers, but also commemorated some important event or person, or carried a political, news, or religious message.

Communication of the times was extremely limited -- news travelled by courier, message, and word of mouth only. It was therefore only logical that coins which were issued in large quantities and passed from hand to hand throughout the realm, would provide an excellent

means for transmitting news and propaganda to all. Thus, we find that the Greeks, even before the earliest Roman coinage period, issued coins which carried "commercial messages". Coins depicting a bunch of grapes advertised a wine producing capability, an amphora also might have indicated an oil or wine product. Depiction of a galley, porpoise, crab, tunny fish, or turtle on a coin may very well have been an effort to tout the city/states whose chief commerce was maritime -- ships and/or fishing.

It therefore followed that the Romans likewise would exploit this excellent means of propagandizing their people since Roman coins were circulated not only in Rome proper and the Italian provinces, but through trade and conquest they eventually reached all areas of the then known world, including the British Isles.

During the Republican and Imperial era, Roman coins depicted on their obverses mostly busts of deities, such as Roma, Apollo, Jupiter, Venus, etc; and Roman kings, heroes and politicians, such as King Tattius, Ancus Martius, Pompey, Anthony, Caesar, etc. The reverses however were another matter. These displayed commemorative and mythological events in Roman history; events referring to the ancestry of the individual moneyers; political and religious events such as voting, processions, oath taking, military and sacrificial scenes.

It is only when we arrive at the imperial era of Roman coinage that the fullest utilization of coin reverses for propaganda purposes is attained. Some notable examples follow. Tiberius, Emperor during Christ's lifetime, issued a sestertius portraying him on its reverse and seated on his throne. As a great benefactor, the legend "CIVITATIBUS, ASIAE, RESTITUTIS", refers to his restoration of cities in Asia Minor which had been damaged by earthquake, in 17 AD.

Nero told the Roman people and the world of his great record as a peacemaker on his bronze coin reverses. This was shown by depicting the temple of Janus with doors closed, since the doors remained open only during time of war. Commodus who is believed to have been deranged, depicted himself on coins as Hercules incarnate, proclaiming his godliness to all his subjects. Marius the usurper, who reigned but a few days before he was "eliminated", displays on one of his coins "clasped hands" telling the Roman people of his accord with the army and the populace. This was indeed a true pictorial political "hand shake". Vespasian and Titus both boast of their conquest of the Jews in the "Judaea Capta" series which depict captive Jews on coin reverses. Domitian does the same for his conquest of Germany which displays captive Germans on a sestertius. Trajan issued reverses illustrating not only his Dacian conquests but also others displaying his public building accomplishments, such as Trajan's column, the Danube Bridge, and Circus Maximus. Philip I wooed the populace through coin reverses which reminded the people of the emperor's generosity, such as certain Philip I reverses showing wild animals to be seen by the people in the spectacular public shows he provided. Reverses showing corn or a modius (corn measure), or the figure of Annona personified reminded the people of the emperor's benevolence in providing them their annual ration of grain. (Political handouts and dole systems are nothing new!)

Nerva issued coins in the 1st century AD with reverses attesting directly to his enlightened and munificent reign. One of these shows a cart with 2 mules which refers to Nerva's relieving Roman tax payers of the cost of posting main roads in Italy. The legend reads "VEHICULATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA" meaning "Italian road tax remitted".

Another reverse represents Nerva's generosity by showing him in the act of distributing gifts to the citizens "CONGIARIUM". A third reverse refers to Nerva's concern for the poor by showing a modius full of corn. The legend alludes to the emperor's inauguration of a special dole of corn to the city's poor -- "PLEBEI. URBANAE. FRUMENTO. CONSTITUTO".

Antoninus Pius issued a sestertius, the reverse of which is Britannia facing left, seated on a rock holding a standard and spear, and resting her left arm on a shield. In addition to exploiting this ruler's campaign in Britain, this reverse of Britannia was the original inspiration for the "Britannia seated" reverse which much later appeared on English bronze coins for hundreds of years.

Caracalla shows himself on one of his coin reverses standing and holding a globe and spear, with the legend "RECTOR ORBIS". This personification alluded to his ability to "stabilize the world". Incidentally, since the world is represented by the globe which he holds in his hand, this would indicate that the ancients knew the world was a globe, not flat as was believed in Columbus' time.

Coinage and economic reforms were instituted by Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius, and successors in the 4th Century AD. This fact was no doubt advertised through their coin reverses of Moneta personified, along with legend varieties of "SACRA MONET. AUGG. ET CAESS. NOSTR."

After acceptance of Christianity by Constantine the Great in the 4th century AD, this fact was advertised on several coin reverses. One such reverse of Magnentius illustrates a large Christogram, X "chi" imposed on a P "rho", which are the first two Greek letters in the word for Christ.

(Continued on page 32)



POLITICAL ASPECTS OF ROMAN COIN REVERSES (Cont'd from page 30):

In the 5th century AD the definite decline of the Empire, the increasing threat to the security of the Roman Empire from invading barbarian hordes is evident from the coin reverses especially with their legends such as "RESTITUTOR REIPUBLICAE", restorer of the nation; "SALUS REIPUBLICAE", well being or health of the nation; and "SECURITAS REIPUBLICAE", safety or security of the nation.

Most coin obverses throughout the Roman Imperial era presented a profile bust or head of the reigning emperor, and some of these although realistic, were far from flattering. On the coin reverses, however, the emperors extolled their own virtuous attributes through personifications of (PIETAS) piety; (JUSTITIA) justice; (PAX) peace; (VIRTUS) courage; (SPES) hope; (FIDES) faith; and a host of others.

In conclusion, the words of Stanley Casson quoted by Gilbert Askew in his preface "Collecting Roman Coins" Introduction to the 1948 Edition, certainly are germane: "In coins . . . there is almost always some historical information or some allusion, political or religious. They therefore contain much and varied information. From the purely artistic point of view, as well, they mirror in a microcosm the prevailing artistic tendencies of their day, and, since they can often be arranged in a chronological order that depends upon evidence other than that of their style, they can be used to contribute to the study of style itself in art. As evidence for the illustration of contemporary life at the period of their issue, they are of inestimable value. Cults, notable events, traditions, social and political changes, and artistic achievements are faithfully recorded in their inscriptions and on the designs and the types that they bear . . . But the uses of numismatics are too manifold and the information which is provided by a study of coinage is so vast and fertile that it would be idle to do more than hint at it".